

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 11.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1850.

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WILL promptly attend to all business, entrusted to his care, in the Courts of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit. no 13.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fayette, Mo.

Will attend to all business entrusted to them in Howard, and the counties adjoining particular attention paid to collecting.

Office in Crigler's Frame building two doors above the Receiver's Office.

Nov. 15, 1849—y.

Charles B. Fallenstein,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

BONNETS AND INDIA RUBBER

GOODS, HARDWARE, CARPETS.

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26 Front Street, Glasgow, Mo.

St. Louis Millinery Rooms,

62, Market Street, Up Stairs, St. LOUIS, MO.

SLOPER & RIMMER, Importers and dealers

of French Millinery, would respectfully

inform the Ladies, they are prepared to

offer any article in their line at the lowest

possible prices, and of the latest and most

approved styles, being in receipt of patterns

monthly.

The greatest attention is paid to written or-

ders, that persons at a distance may feel per-

fect confidence in sending to their House.

Straws and Leghorns cleaned, dyed and

altered, and every article of mourning goods

supplied at the shortest notice.

St. Louis, August 23, 1849.—25—9m

Livery stable.

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

EMERSON & HANDLEY would respect-

fully inform the public that they have

purchased the Messrs. Annor their entire

establishment, and are now prepared to ac-

commodate both citizens and strangers, with

every description of vehicle, and good saddle

horses, at a moderate price.

The additions we are making in new car-

riages, Buggies, and fine horses, (none other

kept) will enable us to furnish "turn outs,"

equal in style and comfort to any establish-

ment in the State. We are also prepared, at

all times, to attend on pleasure parties, and

to convey steamboat passengers to any point

they may desire to go.

By strict attention to the wants of the

community, and a fixed determination to de-

serve the patronage which has been so lib-

erally bestowed upon our predecessors, we feel

assured that our efforts to please, will be

appreciated by a generous community.

A Hearse and Carriages will at all times

be in readiness to attend funerals, either in

the City or country.

Glasgow, Nov. 15, 1849.—37-1y.

JOHN W. LUKK. JOHN JENNINGS.

Luke & Jennings.

PRODUCE BROKERS.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

Commercial Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Between Vine street and Washington Avenue.

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Messrs. ROG & KIRCHWALD, St. Louis.

" J & E. WALKER, "

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" HANSEN & CO., "

" J. W. HARRIS & CO., Glasgow.

" PERKY & BARTHOLOW, "

St. Louis, January 17, 1850.—1y.

THE TIMES

From the Independence Commonwealth Extra, of the 17th.

STARTLING NEWS FROM THE PLAINS!

More Indian Murders!—Ten Americans killed by the Jicarilla Apaches! We gather the following painful news from Mr. W. O. Ardinger, who, in company with Mr. R. H. Smith, arrived in this city yesterday, (Sunday,) direct from Santa Fe. This is one of the boldest murders yet committed by the Indians; and will at once show the inefficiency of the Military at Santa Fe and Los Vegas.

Near the "Wagon Mounds," on the 18th ult., only 18 miles from the Mexican settlements, and but 100 miles from the city of Santa Fe, Mr. Ardinger and his companions found the bodies of ten men, who had been murdered by the Apaches, and nine of these bodies were recognized. The following is a list of the victims of this horrid, wholesale murder: T. W. Flournoy, Moses Goldstein, Benjamin Shaw, John Duty, Jno. Freeman, John Williams, Frank Hendrickson, James Clay, Brenton, and one man, name unknown. The entire party killed.

Five of these men belonged to this city, to wit: Flournoy, Goldstein, Shaw, Duty, and Hendrickson. Mr. Freeman we believe lived in Platte county.

The bodies had the appearance of having lain where they were found some eight or ten days. A wagon was found standing in the road, and two of the victims were in it. These men had all been shot—some with bullets, some with arrows, and some with both. All their money and valuables were carried off, of course.

The mail from the States to Santa Fe was in the custody of three of the party, Messrs. Hendrickson, Clay and Brenton; and although the bag had been rifled, and many of the letters opened, it is thought that it was mostly recovered and secured. This intelligence has cast a deep gloom over our citizens, and called forth much denunciation of the dilatory part that Congress has been acting in regard to the safety and protection of the people of New Mexico, and of persons travelling between the States and that Territory.

The only additional items of intelligence brought by these gentlemen, at all important, is, that Major Neighbors, the Texan Commissioner, having entirely failed in his mission, had returned to Texas—the people of New Mexico having refused to acknowledge his authority, or the authority of Texas.

They had had a convention at Santa Fe, and instructed their Representative at Washington, Hugh N. Smith, Esq., as to what they wanted Congress to do for them. Mr. Ardinger bears these instructions, but we have not learned their nature.

Hickman & Adams' train of wagons will arrive in a few days; also Mr. Harley's.

SACRAMENTO TRANSCRIPT.—We are indebted to our old friend, JAMES M. GOGGIN, for a copy of a paper bearing the above title, which has just been started in Sacramento city by Fitch, Upham & Co. It is a very handsomely printed sheet, issued tri-weekly at \$10 per annum. We find no news of importance in it.

We learn Mr. Goggin is in the post office at Sacramento. He has our thanks for the paper, and our well wishes for his future prosperity.

Capt. J. W. REID has written a letter in reply to one from W. P. Hall, to prove that Senator Benton, when in this State last summer, was against the admission of California. According to Messrs. Hall and Reid, Old Bullion has changed his position on this subject, he now being a warm friend of the admission of California.

Messrs. G. N. Douglas, E. K. Atterbury, and Mr. Dillemyer, arrived here last Saturday, direct from California, all in good health, with pockets full of gold. They left California on the 1st of May, at which time the Howard boys were generally well.

The Compromise Bill, REMARKS OF SENATOR BENTON.

In the Senate on the 10th, after some unimportant business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill reported by the select committee of thirteen, to admit California as a State in the Union; to establish territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico; and making proposals to Texas for the establishment of her Western and northern boundaries.

The question pending was on an amendment to a part of the 39th section containing the proposed boundaries of Texas. The portion of the section reads thus:

First. The northern boundary of said State (Texas) shall be as follows: Beginning at the point on the Rio del Norte, commonly called El Passo, and running up the river twenty miles, measured by a straight line thereon, and thence eastwardly to a point where the hundredth degree of west longitude crossed Red river, being the south-west angle in the line designated between the United States and Mexico, and the same angle in the line of the territory set apart for the Indians by the United States.

The amendment pending was to strike out this portion of the bill and insert as follows:

The northern boundary of the State of Texas shall be a line drawn due east from the Rio Grande at the northern end of the Jornada del Muerto, or Journey of the Dead, to the Red river, and thence down the centre of said river; and the eastern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico shall be the range of mountains or dividing ridge separating the waters flowing into the Arkansas and Red river.

Mr. Hale, who had the floor, said he would give way to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Benton moved that the further consideration of this bill be postponed till the fourth of March in the year 1851. He alluded to the character of the bill, and its avowed object to restore peace and harmony to a distressed country. He said that he did not believe there was any distress in the country. He believed that the nation was in the enjoyment of every blessing that was possible. He knew of no distress in the land since the time when the Bank of the United States ceased to exist.

In the days of that bank he was accustomed to hear of distresses, but they no longer existed. There was no distress in the land save among the politicians, and of that he thought he could say, "it's all in my eye." He did not imagine that any of that distress and alarm, so movingly pictured by the Senator from Kentucky, existed among the people. He did not believe in the existence of those five gaping wounds so fearfully pictured by the Senator, and so emphatically enumerated on the five fingers of the left hand. The Senator had but five fingers on his hand, and he (Mr. B.) thought that perhaps the reason why there were no more wounds than five was, that the Senator had no more fingers on his left hand.

This compromise bill was the sovereign panacea to cure all the evils of the country. He had thought the idea of sending out a committee of thirteen to propose a settlement of these evils was unnecessary. But, as the thirteen distinguished gentlemen who composed that committee now seemed to be serious, he would also consider it as a matter to be taken seriously.

The name of this committee was an imposing one. It was a "Committee of Thirteen. Here was an obstacle. There were thirteen men—and distinguished ones—already standing up for their own act. He thought the committee might be with propriety called the "Free Committee." The thirteen had voted to raise the committee, and voted for themselves as members of that committee, and had voted against having any instruction given to them by the Senate, and voted that while they were out, the Senate should not act on the measures. They might also be called the arithmetical committee.—The thirteen were ruled by a majority, and the majority of thirteen was seven.

These seven first ruled the thirteen, and then came into the Senate and claim to rule thirty; and this under the penalty upon those who do not acquiesce, of being denounced as enemies to compromise, and as traitors. This was a new lesson in political arithmetic. The committee was taken, six from one section and half a dozen from another, with a border man as chairman; and this border man was destined to perform that most difficult task in a fox chase, of riding on both sides of a sapling.

He then said that in this compromise, the committee make California the scape-goat for all the sins of slavery in the United States. He read from some work to show what was the origin of the word scape-goat, and read a description of the capture of the goat, the covering of his head with scarlet cloth, and then the ceremony of the high priest confessing over the head of the goat, all the sins and transgressions of the nation. After this the goat was carried to a mountain, and the cloth being removed, he was shoved backwards down the mountain to prevent him from jumping to save his life. He then drew an analogy between the proceeding and the conduct manifested towards California, by making her admission dependent on the passage of remedies for evils growing out of slavery.

He said the first load placed on California by the compromise was the territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico. He read from the report of the committee to show that the reason given for this union was, that the territories would be benefited thereby. He also read from some remarks made by the Senator from Kentucky, before the committee was raised, to show that the ground then taken was, that by raising this committee the speedy admission of California would be secured. He considered there was a great incompatibility between the reasons given before the committee was raised and those given by the committee in their report.

He said that three months had passed by and the admission of California was not any nearer being accomplished.—The reason given by the Senator from Kentucky, when advocating the appointment of the committee for the union of these measures, was now gone, because of the lapse of time.—California was to be benefited then; now the territories are to be benefited. California was then the object of superior consideration, now she is to be reduced, and made the handmaid of the Territories. He and the Senator from Kentucky three months ago, stood together in favor of the admission of California, singly and not conjoined with other measures. The Senator had changed, as he had a right to change, but he (Mr. B.) had a right not to follow him. He did not believe in either the reasons given on this union of measures by the committee in their report or in the speeches made before that committee was raised.

He believed the Territories of Utah and New Mexico should be provided with governments, and considered it a reproach upon Congress, that those governments have not been provided; but he did not consider them as objects of superior consideration. He maintained that California was entitled to consideration far beyond the Territories.

The committee reported these measures in one bill, all conjoined into one act, and recommended that, as a general measure of compromise, they be passed together, as it is impossible such a bill could be passed, what would become of the measure? What would become of California, if they were all rejected together? The Senator blamed him three months ago for delaying the admission of California, because he opposed the appointment of the committee. If this measure were rejected; as it doubtless would be, and another month passed over without anything being done for California, who would be to blame for delaying her? He would not ask the Senator from Kentucky to answer the question, because the humanity of the law exempts a man from answering questions which may criminate himself.

Mr. Clay said he asked no protection of that kind.

Mr. Benton said, whether he did or did not, the law compelled him to receive its advantages.

He agreed that the union of these measures amounted to a case of compulsory legislation, because it was calculated to force these who were friends of California, either to vote for this bill or against her admission. He said that there were those who were friends of California, who were opposed to any territorial bills; others who were for territorial bills with other appendages; others who had constitutional scruples on some of the points, and others who were under instructions; all these were called upon to vote against California, or vote in violation of their sentiments, their constitutional scruples, and their instructions. He pronounced it an open, an avowed case of coercion of votes, coercive legislation. He examined the equivalents to California, mentioned in the report of the committee, and said they were frivolous.

The next load upon California was the multifarious question growing out of the subject of Texas and her boundary, and the points involved of free territory and slave territory. He thought that if California took all these, she would be in the condition in which Jonah would have been had he, instead of being swallowed by the whale, swallowed the whale himself.

He examined the report on the subject of the proposed boundary of Texas, and said that one error of the committee was, that it assumed that there was a difficulty existing between Texas and New Mexico. There was no such thing. New Mexico was no party.—Her territory was the property of the United States, and was to be settled by them. The case was one of which the Supreme Court had original jurisdiction, and the United States had the power and the right to bring Texas into court, even without her consent.

He urged that the proposed compact in the bill to be made with Texas if she consents to it, held the fate of California in suspense. It was part of the compromise that this proposal should be made to Texas, and it was to be passed with the other parts of the compromise. This gave Texas—a single state of the Union—the power to vote the admission of California. If not why was it in the same bill? If the whole was not to stand and fall, sink and swim together, why was this introduced into the bill at all?

He then examined the boundary line proposed by the committee, and said that, if it were adopted as the northern boundary of Texas, it would take about seven hundred thousand square miles from the flank of what was New Mexico, as laid anciently. He cited Humboldt and other writers, and also various maps, to show the ancient boundaries of New Mexico; also, to show that the territory cut off by the line proposed by the committee was the ancient pasture grounds, and also that therein was the region whence the inhabitants of New Mexico obtained their salt.

He then alluded to the subject of slavery, and said that his early principles upon the subject of the necessities of two races dwelling together, and upon the doctrine of emancipation, were derived from reading Virginia authority. The principles formed in early life he still maintained. He was opposed to inflicting any evil upon any people which could be remedied.—He was opposed to extending slavery to those who have it not.

He was in favor of giving Territorial governments to Utah and Mexico. He considered they should have had protection long since. The people of New Mexico have suffered more from want of protection since the time of the treaty, than they ever did during any three years under Mexican rule. But he considered the committee had not advanced the prospect of a government for them. They clog one territory with the other; they clog California with both, and then clog all three with Texas.

The committee had also reported two

smaller bills, which were dangling at the tail of this compromise. He would not now discuss them. They were not under consideration, although they formed part of the scheme which was to be taken as a whole under the penalty (not however suggested by the committee) of being gazetted as enemies to compromise, and of being played at by the organs. One of these organs was sadly out of tune, it was cracked and disjointed, but still they were called upon to dance to its music. This old organ, which was not very good in its best days, and whose piping has become so discordant from having played on the four "F's"—Fifty Four Forty or Fight—is wholly out of order and wanting in harmony—still calls upon them to dance to its music. It is now cracked, and presents wounds more gaping than those pointed out by the Senator from Kentucky.—He could not dance to such music.

He had no compromise to make on the slavery question. The compromises were to be found in the Constitution. If his slave escaped he had a right to follow and capture him. The Constitution recognized slavery as property. It gave it a three fifth representation. These were constitutional guaranties. He wanted no others; and he would yield none of these.—There could be no compromise on this subject. He considered that the vote on the four propositions submitted by him some time since, relating to slavery in the States, the slave trade between the States, slavery in the forts, arsenals, dockyards, &c., and slavery in the District, were the best evidence that none of these constitutional rights were in danger.

The bills which have been taken by this committee and conjoined into a compromise, had been already before the Senate, before this committee went out. The California bill, the bills giving territorial governments to Utah and New Mexico, had been reported by the Chairman of the Committee on Territories long before this committee went out. That respecting fugitive slaves had been reported early in the session by the committee on the Judiciary; a portion of that part of the bill relating to Texas had been introduced by himself. They were all on the tables of the Senators. It was said that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. This did not hold good in this respect. These bills, when laid on the tables of Senators, did not, it would appear, smell at all; they did not reach the ol-

factories of the nation at all. But as soon as this grand committee took them up, and their adopted father placed them together, then they became something great, and the whole nation experiences their odor. He did not know how this could be accounted for. He could not understand it. He was a reading man and read the papers, particularly the advertisements. He would call the attention of the Senate to an extract from an advertisement of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla.—It would be remembered there was a young Dr. Townsend, who also manufactured a sarsaparilla balsam. They both extracted from the same root, yet there was a great difference between their syrups.

The old doctor proceeds in his advertisement to give the reason for this. Mr. B. then read an extract from the advertisement of Dr. Townsend, something to the following effect:

"Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the old Dr.'s sarsaparilla. The sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of the sarsaparilla are so volatile that they entirely evaporate, and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by

a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which gives to it all its value."

Mr. B. said that the secret was, that the volatile properties, which the old doctor, being a scientific man, secured and preserved, slipped through the fingers of the young doctor, and were lost to the medicine. The old doctor had also a caution in his advertisement, which warned the public that they would know the preparations of the old doctor, as none was genuine unless his name was labelled upon it.

He called upon the Senator from Kentucky to explain this, and hoped he would have better luck in so doing than he had when he attempted to reply to the argument made upon the parliamentary law of packing. He commented also upon Mr. Clay's reply to that argument.

Mr. B. then alluded to the statements that this bill was designed to restore peace and harmony to a distracted country. He commented upon the very inharmonious appearance of the debate on Saturday, and upon the apparently disappointed appearance of the Senator from Kentucky on that occasion. He considered a sort of marriage ceremony this polygamous conjoining of four or five measures into one. Like an ancient marriage festival it appeared as if it would end in a fight.—He then detailed the circumstances attending the nuptial feast of Pithous and Hoppodamia, contrasting the congratulations of Pithous, as he beheld the beautiful Hoppodamia at his side, with those of the Senator from Kentucky when he had succeeded in obtaining the committee of thirteen. He contrasted also the present difficulties attending the progress of the bill and the consequent disappointment of the Senator from Kentucky, with the fight that ensued between the centaurs and the Lapithae, and the great disappointment of Pithous. As in that case, there was a fight, and the marriage was postponed; so in this, as the fight had taken place among the friends of the parties to be married, he thought the marriage should be postponed, and for that purpose he made the motion to postpone it to a day when this Congress would have ceased to exist.

Messrs. Hale and Dawson spoke, when Mr. Cass obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

SORROW.

Life has dark secrets and the hearts are few That treasure not some sorrow from the world, A sorrow silent, gloomy and unknown, Yet coloring the future from the past. We see the eye subdued, the practised smile, The word well weighed before it pass the lip, And know not the misery within; Yet there it works incessantly, and fears The time is come, for time is terrible, Avenging and betraying.

Gen. N. W. Watkins and P. M. Hurrell, are the Whig candidates for the Legislature in Cape Girardeau county. They are the right kind of men, and ought to be elected.

EDITOR TURNED PREACHER.—Mr. W. Hutter, former editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, was licensed to preach the gospel, by the German Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania, at its recent session at Pottsville.

Byron is said to have remarked that "the greatest trial to a woman's beauty, is the ungraceful act of eating eggs." Some Yankee has remarked that the poet could never have seen a pretty lady hanging on by the teeth to a blazing hot corn cob!

A mulatto named Bob, emancipated by Hon. James Harlan, of Kentucky, has made \$12,000 in California, in three months, keeping a tavern.

A Good Pen.—Among his other high sounding titles, the King of Ava has that of "Lord of Twenty-four Umbrellas. This looks as if he had prepared himself for a long reign!

The woman who regularly reads the newspapers, will be much the more suitable companion for a well informed husband, and exert more influence in the family than she otherwise would.

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